

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph [0015] with the following paragraph:

[0015] Opposing sides of beams 412A and 412B about a rotational axis 414 are connected to rotational comb teeth 416. Rotational comb teeth 416 each has a tapered body that consists of an end rectangular section that has a smaller cross-section than a base rectangular section. By reducing the size and thus the weight of rotational comb teeth 416 at its ends, the inertia of the entire structure is reduced. By reducing the structural inertia, the scanning speed can be increased or/and the driving voltage can be reduced. In one embodiment, rotational comb teeth 416 provide the electrostatic biasing force used to increase the driving efficiency of the movable structure by tuning its modal frequency. In another embodiment, rotational comb teeth 416 provide the electrostatic driving force to ~~drive~~ drive the mirror. In yet another embodiment, rotational comb teeth 416 provide both the electrostatic biasing force and the electrostatic driving force.

Please replace paragraph [0018] with the following paragraph:

[0018] Top layer 402 may include stationary comb teeth 434 that are interdigitated in-plane with rotational comb teeth 416. Stationary comb teeth 434 may have a tapered body like rotational comb teeth 416. In one embodiment, stationary comb teeth 434 provide the electrostatic biasing force used to increase the driving efficiency of the movable structure by tuning its modal frequency. In another embodiment, stationary comb teeth 434 provide the electrostatic driving force to drive top mirror layer 406. In yet another embodiment, stationary comb teeth 434 provide both the electrostatic biasing force and the electrostatic driving force. Stationary comb teeth 434 are connected to ~~bond~~ bonding pad 436 mounted atop bottom layer 404.

Please replace paragraph [0047] with the following paragraph:

[0047] Opposing sides of beams 612A and 612B about a rotational axis 614 are connected to rotational comb teeth 616 (shown enlarged in Fig. 5). Rotational comb teeth 616 each has a tapered body consisting of a base width  $F$ , an end width  $G$ , a length  $H$ , and a pitch  $W$ . By reducing the size and thus the weight of rotational comb teeth 616 at its ends, the inertia of the entire structure is reduced. By reducing the structural inertia, the scanning speed can be increased or/and the driving voltage can be reduced. In one embodiment, rotational comb teeth 616 provide the electrostatic biasing force used to increase the driving efficiency of the movable structure by tuning its modal

frequency. In another embodiment, rotational comb teeth 616 provide the electrostatic driving force to ~~drive~~ drive the mirror. In yet another embodiment, rotational comb teeth 616 provide both the electrostatic biasing force and the electrostatic driving force.